READERS WRITE ON **QUESTIONS OF DAY**

Letters to Editor of The Times-Dispatch Debate Many Matters.

MR. M'GUIRE MAKES REPLY

Comes Back at Mr. Meredith on Co-Ordinate College

yet remains in the United States Treas-ury which was paid by the South at the close of the War Between the

vision should be made for them. The Confederate soldier never will asking to be pensioned the same as the Union soldiers, and I cannot conceive why you should have said such a scheme was ever thought of.

States, it would be only justice to the

PHILIP F. BROWN. Richmond, February 24.

Claude Kitchin.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-I noticed with regret your recent editorial suggesting or demanding the withdrawal of Leader Kitchin the floor leadership of Congress Possibly you made a mistake. There is no truer Democrat than Mr. Kitchin. withal, a very able one. Speaker Mark says he is one of the most brilliant men in public life. And while it is to be regretted that Mr. Kitchin and ready piloted through the House (an with the will of the sovereign voters) act, by the way, yielding about \$100- the State. It appears to be no more than the cool of the classes and the resolution he has introduced against the masses in a different lantered to repeal the free-sugar clause of the guage and dress.

its moorings. OLD-TIME DEMOCRAT.
Danville, Va., February 25.

Railroads and Taxation.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.—On any question of taxation it is generally admitted that the proper method of imposing taxes is to equalize

It seems that the origin of the movement to increase the railway taxes in Virginia by increasing the franchise tax from 11-8 per cent to 11-2 per cent is based upon the report of the Auditor of Public Accounts that the reassessment of land for 1915 showed an increase of 17 per cent, and that, therefore, to make good the principle of equalization, there should be a simi-

lar raise in railway properties.

This argument would be unanswerable but for the fact that the railroads ave borne an increased tax continu-isly since 1910, the time of the last all estate assessment, the tax on franchises of railroads being imposed on the percentage of gross earnings. In 1945, at the special session of the In 1915, at the special session of Lagislature, an increase of 121-2 per

from taxes upon property for the year 1915, in round figures, was \$6,500,000; that the taxes paid by the railroads were \$1,167,000, and if we deduct from upon property the license taxes paid to the State, the railroads would pay more than one-fifth of the entire taxes paid to the State of Vir-ginia for the year 1914.

Another statement of the amount of railroads is that the railroads pay an average per mile of \$522 per annum. In only eighteen States do the railroads pay more per mile than they do in the State of Virginia. It will also be

agers (all Confederates), and the expenses of supporting this home to be penses of supporting this home to be penses of supporting this home to be penses of \$400,000 was asked.

When you consider that \$62,000,000 was asked.

When you consider that \$600,000 was

believe that this opinion is sup-Tax Commission and report the joint Committee on Tax Revision EQUALIZATION.

Richmond, February 26.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch; 21, headed "Erecting a New Despotism" trained the control of the c

the second place, it is necessary to the second place, it is necessary to plain what is meant by "despotism." Is made especially necessary, since is a new name to give to any law hich has been passed in accordance with the will of the sovereign voters of the company walth.

In as been solved, it is necessary to divert the funds given to the normal der, and the university may be a cosme-second place with many other state university to the will of the sovereign voters of the company walth.

In as been solved, it is necessary to divert the funds given to the normal der, and the university may be distinction and prestige as a cosme-size give general academic training to the politan seat of learning, and take its place with many other State university that the will of the sovereign voters of the company walth. the State. It appears to be no more the Commonwealth.

sir.—Will you allow an old Confederate of their will into legislar or take soldier to thank you for your timely editorial in last Sunday's paper nor "Erreting a New Despotism."

It is the expression of democratic paper nor "Erreting a New Despotism."

The South boasts of its chivalry women as well as men. The South boasts of its chivalry w

farmers of our State, when voting to exclude whisky, thought they would be prohibited from making cider from apples grown in their orchards?

And then they have made a new officer, at a large salary, but the men who are taxed to pay his salary are not allowed a voice in choosing him.

Oh, no: that plum must fall in the pocket of the elect. Why not abolish the Legislature, thus saving a great expense to the State, and let the bosses make the laws and appoint the men to carry them out?

Surely, this can't be the Democratic party that for long years fought to maintain the honor of Virginia; we beat the Republican party, but a more tinsfelious party took up the fight and wormed itself in our confidence on the plea that the prohibition party would not go into politics. Where is it now? Churches are turned into party meeting places to dictate laws to Virginia.

For forty-six years I have voted the straight Democratic ticket, but must confess the dose is gettling nauseating, and intended to defeat good legislation and to misguide public opinion, it is an argument ad homines.

It may be answered by the opponents of the present plan of prohibition, that they have acquiesced in the will of the majority, and are now trying to see that the best possible law is passed to carry into effect that which they have no faith in. The question naturally arises as to the fitness of these opponents to criticize the prohibition bill, when they are opposed and have been opposed to prohibition law and a bad one. To him they are all had and bad one. To him they are all had and bad one. To him they are all had and the needs of that which he is a good, in his estimation, as another. Why, then, should an opponent of prohibition insist on an adequate law, and, again, how is such anyoponent to understand the needs of that which he is confess the dose is getting nausenting, derstand the needs of that which he is and hundreds of old-time Democrats utterly opposed to and at variance are in the same mood. I honor your with? These men are no more capable paper for having the courage to sound the alarm, and trust it is not yet too law than the most conservative of the rate for the old party to get back to old Republican guard is capable of the courage. passing on a low tariff law.

The Assembly is not erecting a new despotism, but is rather attempting to meet the demands of the people that there shall be passed an effective prohibition law, that will meet the needs of the State—needs as seen and felt, not by the opponents of prohibition, method of imposing taxes is to equalize the tax burden. The same principle is covered by the statement that justice rather than expediency should govern the amount of taxes to be levied against any particular class of property or person. these needs and the kind of bill to meet them, there can be none more fit to guide the legislation on the measure than those who have led the fight.

The ever-decreasing minority favor-ing the sale of alcohol may look upon the prohibition bill as a new despotism, but those interested in the Old

minion and her people see in it the rule of the people.

Let it be hoped, then, that the Assembly will put "through the exact brand of prehibition which the Anti-Saloon League desires." Surely, that band of leaders who have led so well this far will not now lead the people astray. Again, let it be hoped that "that official (the commissioner) within his sphere, will be more powerful than the Governor," because his only duty

The elementary schools give elementary education to the great mass of the people. They furnish the rank and Would it probably injure the unit.

Think of the great dignity and worth fear and dread. Is it certain that they here is in training teachers for the lementary schools. These teachers 2. That the university would lose the process of the process. influence the whole life of the pupil, scholarship by reason of the presence whereas the college teacher wields his influence after the life of the pupil is to a large extent already molded.

2. That the university would lose scholarship by reason of the presence of women.

3. This danger arises, not from any inferiority of the feminine mind but

per cent in the franchise tax on gross earnings. A proper inquiry, therefore, is, what part of the taxes collected by the State of Virginia have been paid in years past by the railroad companies, and how much railroad taxes to the various bills before the Legislarius to the public school system.

New Haven, Conn.

The Co-Ordinate College.

The Co-Ordinate College.

The Co-Ordinate College.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch. Sir.—In the discussion with reference to the various bills before the Legislarius cordinate college for women, and what is best for the higher education of women may not the money to finance the co-ordinate to the various bills before the Legislarius cordinate college for women at or near "charter" now, in view of the oppositive relating to the public school system.

ture relating to the public school system. I have been struck with the lack of realization that that system is a unit from the primary grade up to the university, "There are many members, but one body." Each member has a different office. It is, therefore, a mistake to allow one manyers are university, and the primary grade up to the university, "There are many members, but one body." Each member has a different office. It is, therefore, a mistake to allow one member has a supported collegiate education he supdifferent office. It is, therefore, a mistake to allow one member to compete with the other. They all work together for the good of the people of the Commonwealth.

Supported collegiate circation he supton is now asked for its how asked for its h

the people. They furnish the rank and file of the army of educated citizenship, and the higher institutions of learning for higher leadership. The normal schools train teachers for the element-schools train for leadership, and the higher institutions of learning in the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—May I reply to articles by Messrs. Wyndham R. Meredith and L. P. Chamber in the State should be contained and the State should be contained and the Herbitan trains are expressed on this point that the State should be contained and the Herbitan trains are expressed on this point that the State should be contained and the Herbitan trains are expressed on this point that the State should be contained and the Herbitan trains are expressed on this point that the State should be contained and the Herbitan trains are expressed on this point that the State should be contained and the Herbitan trains are expressed on this point that the State should be contained and the Herbitan trains are expressed on this point that the State should be contained and the Herbitan trains are expressed on this point that the State should be contained and the Herbitan trains are expressed on this point that the State should be contained and the Herbitan trains are expressed on this point that the State should be contained and the Herbitan trains are expressed on this point that the State should be contained and the Herbitan tra

the word "despotism" has an entirely new meaning from that which it conveyed to historians of the past this charge against the present Assumble that its meaning is the same, liberty is taken to show how groundless. The new despotism to which you refer ts, in the first place, a relative matter, which depends on your position in regard to the question at issue; in the second place, it is necessary to explain what is meant by "despotism." It is made especially necessary, since

University of Virginia, February 26.

Pensions for Confederates.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch. Sir.—In an editorial I find the following language:

Sir.—In an editorial I find the following language:

Sir.—Sir.—In an editorial I find the following language:

Serons objections may reasonably be raised to the scheme of granting united States pensions to Confederate voterans in the same way that pensions are paid by one make this extraordinary discovery of any scheme to place Confederate voterans on a pension list with Union soldiers.

I ask, in all candor and franknes, where and when did you make this extraordinary discovery of any scheme to place Confederate voterans on a pension list with Union soldiers.

If you have reference to the bill of Senator Works, of California, to while the total tax for the seven years, from 1968 to 1915. Six each of the control of the control of the seven years, from 1968 to 1915. The proposed co-ordinate college with it.

The proposed co-ordinate college with it. The proposed of supporting this hound to be pensed of supporting this hound to b example of Westhampton College, to pay all war costs of which is already resuming conducation powers and their allies."

for these schools each year. That it means that if they were furnished by the present normal schools, each of these would have to turn out no less supset than 500 graduates annually. I have so than 500 graduates are attentianed to the work of the normal schools, but they are utterly intended to perform even the work that is their special function.

No. Realizing the great demand for trained teachers, the Legislature established some years ago high school normal schools, But both mormal schools, But both mormal schools and high school normal attraining classes are able to supply only trained teachers for the elementary a fraction of the demand for properly trained teachers for the elementary and faculty. Grant this as to the ment" of the students and alumni is schools.

Nearly all of those turned out are condition, and not a theory, with which

tendance of men was 292. In 1915-16 it

Underwood-Simmons taril law, proceeding to the government; and also his approval and leadership of all the other revenue measures that will be necessary to which was operated and interesting the process of the country, will stamp Mr. Kitchin as day of Alullam a bard of dacebins if the power was a relative found on the large power was a relative for this reining power was a relative for this reining power was a relative for the regime right in the main.

If you doubt his ability or resource, fulness, read his speech on the tariff and emergency revenue which he recently made in Congress, and which is published in the Congress, and which is published in the Congress, and which and "Government." To the Ederality and more throughout is marked full in speech and "Government." To the Medical states the whole context was an and "Bughlter," where he met and "Government was and "Bughlter," while a subject to the word of the minority of the people of the state of Virginia who voted against prohibition in 1913 and now oppose it and many of the people of the state of Virginia who voted against prohibition in 1913 and now oppose it and many of the people of the state of Virginia who voted against prohibition in 1913 and now oppose it and many of the people of the state of Virginia who voted against prohibition in 1913 and now oppose it and many of the people of the state of virginia who voted against prohibition in 1913 and now oppose it and the conditions of the college in the co-ordinate college at mean the university of the feel was and upper college of the state of virginia who voted against prohibition in 1913 and now oppose it and many of the people of the state of virginia who vote will draw men from the University of Virginia, with a co-ordinate, and eventually coeducational, woman's college are institutions which have co-ordinate colleges for women now. I mean just what I said—if a student must choose a college of this type, with no pecuniary advantage in its favor to institute the favor that the favor that the favor to institute the favor that t

Break With America Benefit to Germany

High German Naval Official Sees Complete Victory for Central Powers

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, February pear to succeed (via London).-The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes an interview on sub-

derived all the results logically arising out of such a breach. As soon as Germany was in such a position that for colleges in the North would reshe need have no more consideration for America, she could declare all regard to the proposed Great British biockaded, and announce that every ship, of whatever flag, which year attending four of the colleges and attempted to enter a British port would be regarded as a blockade runner, and

"This policy would lead to the starva- States just as men do, and just tion of Britain, and thus to her submission, and then automatically the Macon and to Sweet Briar, no matter submission of Russia and France. America then would be isolated, and would have to submit, because Ger- endowments and fees would come with many, having obtained all the entente

"America, when defeated, would, have to surrender all serman merchant the ships which she had seized, and also to pay all war costs of the central.

ing in the same town two such institutions, both largely dependent upon the State for support. This view is enforced by contemplating the present financial situation in Virginia.

How does he explain the fact that the students coming from at least two of the most important cotion States, among the largest feeders to the Unifinancial situation in Virginia. versity of Virginia—South Carolina and Texas—actually increased in numbers, although by a single student in each case, and Georgia, which furnished twenty-six students in 1913-1914, had twenty-five in 1914-1915?

Take the University of V.

Take the University of North Carolina, which is located in a cotton State: its attendance increased from \$86 in 1913-14 to 1.021 in 1914-15. It draws few students from other States, but these also increased from forty-nine to fifty-six. The price of cotton is not low now now received. low now, nor are other Southern prod ucts at bankrupt prices, yet the tendance at the University of ginia from the other States is twenty-nine less than in 1913-14, although the student body has grown from 900 to 1.030. This outside attendfrom 900 to 1.030. This outside attendance is but five greater than in 1912-13, when there were only 805 students, Any falling off in attendance at the University of Virginia naturally shows chiefly in the number of students from the Southern States, but in this case the loss was by no means confined to those States.

It was not claimed that the mere fact that the co-ordinate college bill nearly

that the co-ordinate college bill nearly carried in 1914 caused this falling off.

1: Is claimed that the attitude of the administration at the University of Virginia in this matter and the threat-cued consummation of this plan have the police. Henderson was greatly weakened the support of the captured and locked alumni. This attitude in 1914 emphasized the breach created in 1912, which There is no inconsistency in my suggestion that among the colleges which will draw men from the University of Virginia, with a co-ordinate, and eventwith no pecu-has had the effect of allenating many soon afterwards by the local police, favor to in-alumni. And it is further contended jealousy is said to have prompted the the University that the attendance of students from shooting.

son of alumni influence, has been af-fected thereby. It is submitted that the figures bearing on attendance sus-

the figures hearing on attenuate states tain this position.

But we are told that other States provide for the higher education of women, and that Virginia should join cept for a very few separate colleges, all States, except Delaware, do so at coeducational colleges. Dr. Aiderman admits that coeducation is not desirable at the university. It does not appear to succeed with our nearest Southern heighbors.

The University of South Carolina.

marine warfare fredited to a high naval official, whose views, in substance, follow:

which is coeducational, in 1913-14 had an enrollment of 517 men and thirty-four women. The University of North Carolina, also coeducational, that same "A majority of German naval officers believe that a complete breach between Germany and America would be con-

main if we had a co-ordinate college or a coeducational college at north of us despite the existence of university at Charlottesville. Why do they not stay in Virginia? Young women will continue to go to other what provision is made for women' education by the State of

battleships and submarines, would be or coeducational college from all parts far stronger on the sea than America, of the country? Would the students students attracted to this co-ordinate The enrollments of the rious colleges show that girls prefer separate colleges. Sophie Newcomb, one of the examples

held up for emulation, had but fifty-seven girls as college students from girls as college students from other than Louisiana last year Randolph-Macon Woman's College separate college for women, with far less wealth than Sophie Newcomb, had 379.

And in conclusion, a word as to th he so kindly says of me, that I know will agree with me that had he gon to that exposition at Philadelphia to which he refers, he would not have passed by the telephone exhibit to gaze "at the butter statue, or things like nature," as did the common according to Mr. McClure, but. saking all else, he would have mut available moment at the tele-

MURRAY M. MCGUIRE. Richmond, February 26,

PASSENGERS HELD UP

the police. Henderson was and locked up, but the other



These four splendid numbers are the "real thing" in popular songs Their sentiment and melody are making them the delight of

lovers of popular songs the country over. And on Victor Records they are rendered by singers who know how to make the most of

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